

## Dewdrops of Wisdom.

In being angry we punish ourselves.  
The way to bring the world under us, is to be patient under it.

It is ill-dressing ourselves for another world by the glass of this world.

Riches have made many good men worse, but never made any bad men better.

Duty can never have too much of our diligence, nor too little of our confidence.

There is no landing on the shore of felicity without sailing in the bark of fidelity.

There was not a drop of water for Dives, who had not a crumb of bread for Lazarus.

P. Green asks if it is not rather inhuman not to allow invalids to recruit?

A man passes for a sage if he seeks for wisdom; if he thinks he has found it, he is a fool.

Happiness must arise from our own temper and actions, and not immediately from any external conditions.

The flower of love can never flourish upon a soil that is not moistened by the dews of respect and admiration.

We should make the same use of a book that a bee does of a flower—she steals sweets from it, but does not injure it.

Whenever you drink, be sure you have your nose above water—is Prentiss's very excellent advice to the world.

'Tisice is he armed who has his quarrel just, But six times armed is he who owns a good revolver.

The beauty is but virtue made visible in outward grace. Beauty and vice are disjoined by nature herself.

Gossip is one of the meanest as well as one of the most degraded crimes that society tolerates.

They who walk on the heads of the multitude walk insecurely. Men's heads are in dangerous footing.

He who blows the coals in quarrels he has nothing to do with, has no right to complain if a spark fly in his face.

Nothing can be more unjust, or ridiculous, than to be angry with another because he is not of your opinion.

Cheerfulness is always to be supported if a man is out of pain, but mirth to a prudent man should always be accidental.

A clergyman who has arrived here from Manassas Junction, expresses the opinion that Benearge intends to make a demonstration against the Federal lines, in connection with Gen. Johnston, who commands the Harper's Ferry force.

It is ascertained that the batteries at Great Bethel were commanded by Col. Magruder, a deserter from the U. S. army, and that he led direction of the gun which killed the lamented Lieut. Greble. The enemy claim that they had but one regiment behind their entrenchments at the time of the attack, but that they were afterwards re-inforced by cavalry from the camp at Yorktown.

The whole country between Hampton and Yorktown is thick with the batteries of the enemy, and a severe battle must soon take place at Yorktown, which is the head-quarters of the Rebel army in that part of Virginia.

NORTHERN SOLDIERS IN WARM CLIMATES.—Dr. Nott says:—"One attack of either intermitent or remittent fever seems to establish a strong pre-disposition to others, and many physicians of the south contend that the *newly arrived plethoric foreigners* for a year or two resist the *morbific cause better than the natives*." (By the term foreigner is meant those not born in the South.) Dr. Nott says, also, that "bilious fever attacks with more violence the phthisic stranger, and is more often fatal to him; but, on the other hand, this miasmatic poison (like the Harpies, the fabled offspring of Tellus and Oceanus) feeds upon the bleated liver of the native, and drags him prematurely to the grave." To this the Boston Post adds:—"The United States army in the war with Mexico was composed of persons from all sections of the country, and the terms of service ranged from three to twenty-six months. The volunteer force lost by killed in battle less than ten per thousand of their aggregate number, the ten new regiments lost by the same cause less than thirteen per thousand, and the old army lost less than fifty-one per thousand, of the aggregate force employed. The most important battles were in the hot months of August and September, when it is very likely there are more camp diseases than in other months. Yet it does not appear that the northern and western troops suffered from disease as much as those from the South. The mortality from disease appears, by official returns, to have been least in the Illinois troops, increasing from the least to greatest mortality in the following series:—Indiana, Massachusetts, Arkansas, Michigan, Maryland and District of Columbia, Kentucky, Ohio, Tennessee, New Ay., Alabama, North Carolina, Georgia, Florida, South Carolina, and Tennessee foot; the northern, on the whole, being decidedly subject to a less rate of mortality than the southern troops. It is apparent, therefore, that in the event of a southern campaign, the facts being as we have stated, the southern leaders are much mistaken in calculating upon the yellow and bilious fevers as auxiliaries in the rebellion."

A corps of operators and workmen is now being organized, to follow the army of invasion, for the purpose of establishing and keeping open constant telegraphic communication with the military authorities at Washington.

"If I should be drafted into service, what should you do?" said a gentleman to his wife lately. "Get a substitute for you I suppose," was the reply, whereupon the worse half changed the subject of conversation.

A young candidate for the legal profession was asked what he should do first when employed to bring action?

"Ask for ten dollars on account," was the prompt reply. He passed.

The pleasantest part of a man's life is generally that which passes in courtship, provided his passion be sincere, and the party beloved kind with discretion. Love, desire, however, all the pleasing emotions of the soul rise in the pursuit.

The most beautiful flowers soon fade and drop, and die; this is also the case with man; his days are uncertain as the passing breeze. This hour it glows in the blush of health and vigor; but the next day he may be counted with the number no more known on earth.

The steamer Canadian, from Quebec for Liverpool, struck on a flue of sunken ice and sank in thirty-five minutes. From twenty to thirty lives were lost. The survivors, one hundred and eighty in number, have arrived at St. Johns.

There was a "pease party" in the war of 1812, the members of which were regularly denominated by the democracy as "British traitors." There is a peace party springing up now under the patronage of southern sympathizers who are suggesting peace at any price. What will the people do with them?

The Lancaster, (Pa.) Express, says that the principle of a firm in New Orleans, La., who recently sent out eight young men from their employ fully equipped at their expense, to fight against the good old Union, is a native of Lancaster county, and owns two fine arms there.

Speaking of the First Vermont Regiment, the Rutland Courier of last week says:

While they were in camp at Rutland the first ten men in one of the companies took a fancy to see how much ground they could cover. They accordingly formed a continuous line upon the earth, and measured *sixty-seven feet and six inches*.

The Vicksburg Waif is the most cheerful under the privations of secession rule of any paper we have seen:

"We may be bad off for whiskey, but Mississippi river water, diluted with a chew of tobacco and a grain of strychnine, is a very good substitute for the Cincinnati article, of which we may be deprived."

## Dissatisfaction of the Soldiers of the Regular Army at Appointments of the Secretary of War.

The result of Gen. Pierce's incapacity at Great Bethel has brought to light a deep feeling which exists among the subordinate officers and privates in the regular army. Several of the best officers declare that they are unwilling to be butchered through the incompetence of civilians holding posts as field officers. The term of enlistment of many of the private soldiers in the regular army will expire in a month, and they declare they will not re-enlist if the officers appointed from civilians are to be continued.

The present Secretary of War has demoralized the regular army fearfully by his course of proceeding in appointing officers for mere political ability and overlooking the officers of the regular army. The regulars say they will stand by the country and the flag; but they cannot bear the disgrace of being led on to defeat and disgrace, in order that political jacks may be rewarded. Gen. Scott is believed to sympathize with the officers and men of the regular army, as well as the President, but Gen. Cameron and three members of the Cabinet seem not disposed to accede to the request of the President and Gen. Scott. If something is not done speedily to change the mode of conducting affairs in the War Department, the regular army will lose much of its efficiency.

Poisoning Soldiers.—A letter from Miss Dix to a gentleman in this city states positively that several soldiers have died in the hospital in Washington city, poisoned by strychnine contained in cakes which they purchased from sellers who came around their camps. This is horrible.—*Pittsburgh Post*.

## PANIC ARRANGEMENTS.

### SCRIP AT PAR!

## SUGAR KETTLES,

10 to 40 gallons

## COPPER KETTLES,

3 quarts to 40 gallons.

## IRONWARE

all sorts and kinds.

## SHEET IRON WARE,

every variety.

## ENAMELED & TINNED IRON WIRE.

## ZINC WASHBOARDS,

for 25 cents, worth 37 cents.

## SAD IRONS or SMOOTHING IRONS,

all sizes and best quality, \$5 to \$10 cts. per lb.

## COOKING STOVES,

Trimmed complete, with Baking arrangements, From \$8 to \$25.

## EGG STOVES, \$4.50 to \$13.00.

## HEATING COOK STOVES \$2.00 to \$8.00

## BRADLEY COOKING STOVES, Patent.

## GRAFF & CO., MITCHELL, HERON & CO., AMPTTT & NOBLE, A. J. GALLAGHER,

and every other Pittsburgh or Philadelphia manufacturer's stoves always on hand or procured on 6 days notice.

## ODD PLATES AND CRATES for Sovers, always on hand.

## CARBON OIL LAMPS, 62cts., to \$1.25.

CHIMNEYS and WICKS for Lamps always on hand.

## SPOUTING,

BEST QUALITY, put up and painted at 10cts. per foot.

*No extra charge for Elbows.*

## MINER'S LAMPS,

### GIL CANS, POWDER CANS,

all sizes, constantly on hand.

## COFFEE MILLS, 37 cts. to \$1.25.

## TOASTING FORKS, OYSTER BROLIERS,

## JELLY Cake Moulds, Table and Tea Spoons,

## COAL BUCKETS, 25cts. to \$5.00

The above goods will be furnished,

## WHOLESALE OR RETAIL,

AT THE

## JOHNSTOWN STOVE & HOUSE-FURNISHING STORE

### CANAL STREET.

Opposite the Weigh Lock.

## ASK FOR

FRANK W. HAY'S WAREHOUSE, and save twenty per cent. on your purchases.

## EITHER FOR CASH OR SCRIP

Ebensburg April 17, 1861. ff.

## EBENSBURG HOUSE.

I am undersigned having purchased \$1000 worth of property in the Ebensburg House, formerly owned by George Peeler, will be happy to receive and accommodate his old customers, and all others who may be disposed to patronize him.

The proprietor feels assured from the spacious

HOME, STABLE & other facilities that he can

offer at least as good accommodations as can be

had at any other stand in the place. He is in

possession of a large supply of the choice

boards with which his bar will be furnished; his table

will be furnished with all the luxuries of the

season, and he intends by his hospitality and care

to merit the patronage of all those who stop with

him.

ISAAC CRAWFORD.

Ebensburg April 17, 1861. ff.

## NEW ARRIVAL

### JOHNSTOWN

## MARBLE WORKS

The undersigned begs leave to inform the citizens of Cambria and adjoining counties

that he has just received a fresh stock

of the finest ITALIAN and other Marbles,

at his establishment on Franklin street,

Johnstown, MONUMENTS, TOMBES, MANTELS, GRAVE

STONES, TABLE & BUREAU TOPS,

manufactured of the most beautiful and finest

quality of Foreign and Domestic Marble, always

on hand and made to order as cheap as they can

be purchased in the city, without the addition

of carriage.

GRINDSTONES of various grits and sizes,

suitable for Farmers and Mechanics, sold either

by wholesale or retail.

Prompt attention paid to orders from a distance, and work delivered wherever desired. He invites the public to call and examine his stock, as he feels satisfied he can sell cheap.

For the convenience of persons residing in the

East and North of the county, specimens may be

seen and orders left with George Huntley, at his

Establishment in Johnstown.

JOHN PARKE.

Johnstown, March 18, 1861. ff.

## BUY A HOME.

THE subscriber offers at Private Sale the following Real Estate situate in Cambria County, to wit:

His Mansion Property situate in the West end of the Borough of Ebensburg, consisting of a Square of Ground, having theron erected a comfortable DWELLING HOUSE, a large STABLE or BARN, and several other Out Buildings, together with a half Lot of Ground on which there is a never failing Spring of the purest soft water, from which the House &c., is supplied. Wants to dispose of this as he intends removing to another part of the Borough.

ALSO.—Three Lots of Ground situate in the Borough of Summitville, having theron erected a BRICK DWELLING HOUSE, two FRAME HOUSES, and a large Stable. Will be sold together as separate as may suit purchasers.

ALSO.—A Lot of Ground situate in the Borough of Letort, fronting on St. Mary's Street and extending back to St. Joseph's Street, adjoining Lot of John Troxell on the East, and Lot of the Heirs of Anthony Litzinger, deceased, on the West, having theron erected a one and a half story FRAME HOUSE, 42 feet in front and 20 in depth.

ALSO.—A piece of land situate in Cambria township, adjoining the ancient City of Bates, lands of James and George Mills, Charles P. Murray, Alex. McVicker and others, containing 62 acres and 82 perches.

ALSO.—A piece of land situate in Munster township, bounded by the Ebensburg and Crosson Rail Road, lands of Peter Kayler and others, containing 26 acres and 29 perches (nearly all cleared), having theron erected a LOG DWELLING HOUSE AND A STABLE.

ALSO.—A tract of land situate in Washington township, bounded by the Pennsylvania Rail Road, lands of Jacob Burge, on Joseph Clark, Hugh J. McCloskey and others,